

**Stevens Point Daily Journal**  
Journal Printing Co., Publishers

Published every  
Sunday, at Stevens  
Point, Wisconsin.

Entered at the  
postoffice at Stevens  
Point, Wisconsin, as  
second class matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1933

By mail in Portage county and postoffices of Wisconsin Rapids, Rudolph, Milladore, Dancy, Knowlton, Galloway, Hatley, Northland, Iola, Scandinavia, Sheridan, Waupaca, Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Wild Rose, Waubesa, Hancock and Plainfield in adjoining counties \$3.00 per year; six months, \$2.00; three months, \$1.00, payable in advance. Elsewhere \$5.00 per year; six months, \$3.50; three months, \$2.00, payable in advance. 15c per week payable each Saturday morning to carrier.

**THE WINTER OUTLOOK**

On this day, the beginning of the Christmas season, it may be fitting to point out several factors which should make for a good winter for our people in this city and county. The papers have been filled in recent days with announcements of the employment projects to give work to a total of at least 850 men, with prospect that the number will be increased. In that development the greatest value is social. Hundreds of men who have been obliged to live on public charity, or were at the point where they would have to ask it, are put on a self-sustaining basis. Again they are independent American citizens supporting their own families, and the gain in public morale is tremendous. Today, however, we are referring to the plan from the business side.

The amount of wages to be disbursed by the agencies of the federal government in this community will be at least \$150,000 in the next three months. The persons receiving it are no longer wards of the city and towns. They have their own money to spend. They will spend it not always wisely but on the whole the workmen and their wives may be depended upon to use it to the utmost good. And the wages of the 850 employees is only one item in several. Closed banks have just distributed approximately \$60,000 in cash to their depositors. It is quite likely that there will be another dividend of even larger amount before New Year's. There remains the largest item of all. The federal farm loan bank has in the last few weeks sent \$400,000 into Portage county to refinance farm mortgages. The bulk of farm mortgages is held by farmers. Whoever gets the money will have it to pay their own debts, or for other expenditures. It is new money coming into the county, usable for whatever purposes its recipients find most needful. In the city there has been home loan refinancing, though not much as yet, and cash from that source becomes available for other uses. In all the cases mentioned the effects will grow. There will probably be extension of the employment projects another three months beyond the middle of February, there will surely be

considerably more farm and home refinancing. All these things stimulate private business. There is tendency to put men to work in private plants, and that movement will be speeded as soon as governmental rules affecting industry have been determined. Even hard conditions are better than uncertainty, and when they are settled upon, whatever they are, industrial leaders who are now moving slowly because prudence demands it will adjust themselves to the system, whatever it may be, and proceed aggressively under it.

Prospects are that Portage county farmers will get a good price for their potatoes. The price is not so bad right now, compared with what it was a year ago. It is lower than it should be because too much of the crop has been rushed to market. With the total national yield substantially below that of 1932, the quantity marketed is greater than it was last year. That indicates a reduced supply to be disposed of later in the season, and with other business conditions fair, then a better price than prevails at this time.

The struggle for existence is always hard. It has been so in all ages, and under all conditions of life and all systems of government, and there is no reason to believe that it ever will be otherwise. Prudence, sobriety, thrift and energy will be desirable under the New Deal as they were under the Old Deal. The lazy and the wasteful can never look forward to a golden age of easy life with no duties. After what we have gone through, we should be thankful for moderate improvement, for a chance to work and opportunity to better ourselves through such modifications of the old rules as time has shown to be wise. Right in our county, as well as elsewhere, and at this beginning of the winter season we have ground for hope that we are to have a cheerful Christmas and a successful winter.

**Ex-Nazi Member 'Opens' Mystery of Hitler Finances**  
By "Scrutator"

(Condensed from The New Age, London)

Whenever a popular movement attains political power, the first question of interest to the realist is: "Who financed it?" Until the answer to this question is found, it is a waste of time to analyze the program and methods of such a movement, because the latter cannot be properly considered, unless in the light of the financing.

In spite of the fact that innumerable books have been published on the Russian revolution and the Italian fascist movement, it is with the greatest difficulty that one is able to discover with any exactitude how and from whom Lenin and Mussolini and their lieutenants obtained their funds. The same mystery surrounds Gandhi's movement in India.

Always we hear of the leaders of movements of dramatic action, of defeats and victories, of swayed propaganda and party news, papers, raids, etc., but hardly a word is said about money. One might almost come to the conclusion that revolutionary leaders are beings able to live on "hot air"; that their literature is printed by charitable printers who never send in a bill; that arms and ammunition fall like manna from heaven into their hands, and that meetings, processions, demonstrations can be organized "for naught."

However, it is an absolute axiom that all revolutions have to be financed. As a rule, a few fanatics make a start with such little sum of money as they can scrape together. Each man has a few friends, and it happens that some points of their program are in tune with the pent up feelings of the masses, or suit the interests of financially powerful groups or individuals. In that case the money supply becomes available to the few fanatics and the movement can begin to extend its propaganda activities. If the leadership is psychologically and tactically adroit and if the money well does not dry up, the movement has a chance to become the ruling power.

The book "Hitler as Frankenstein," recently published by Wisbart & Co., and written by Johannes Steel, a former member of the Nazi movement, although apparently not in the uniformed branch, contains some extraordinary facts about Nazi financing—if facts they are. If they are not, they ought to be proven untrue by those against whom the charges are made. The interests of international relations demand this course, for the book reveals the ramifications and connections between the Hitler movement and international finance.

It is the second chapter of the book, entitled "The Money," that has caught most of our attention. Herr Steel tells us that nearly a million dollars have been expended on the development of the Nazi organization and its propaganda during the last five years; a tidy sum which constitutes an emphatic denial to any suggestion that the movement has financed itself.

Of the many activities of Adolf Hitler and his followers only the exchequer has never been surrounded by publicity. For finance is the Fuehrer's personal prerogative. It does not suit his books that other people should know about the money he receives. The financing is part of the system but is never done by brown shirts. None of the canvassers for funds is a Nazi.

In Germany itself the raising of funds has been more or less open. German big business has contributed steadily and largely to the movement. Brown shirts themselves raise money only during electoral campaigns by standing at street corners with collection boxes. The worst of weathers cannot deter them, because as much as 30 per cent of the money collected goes into their pockets.

In foreign countries contributions to the Nazi cause are obtained in a different manner. There, discretion is the keynote and the work confidential.

The ground is first prospected by "contact men," who are not Nazis but men prominent in their own fields in Germany, who because of this prominence have access to industrial, commercial and other leaders in foreign countries. It appears that these men did not receive cash for their services, but that they obtained definite understandings that the Hitler regime would favor the groups to which they belonged. Being voluntary workers, the "contact men" obeyed no instructions but acted when and how they thought best.

Amongst these men must be named Dr. Hjalmer Schacht, who was rewarded by Hitler with the governorship of the Reichsbank, a position he had held before with disastrous results for that institution. Schacht's field of action appears to have been the United States where he had numerous agents working under his personal supervision. The agents would not, actually, ask for money. But they would explain to American bankers that their loans in Germany were unsafe only because of the prevailing "unstable" political conditions and broadly hint what might be done to improve these conditions.

Among the other "contact men" listed by the writer are: Arnold Reebberg, the German "Basil Zaharoff"; Alfred Rosenberg, a man with very little aryan about him (the present Nazi expert for foreign affairs); Dr. George Bell, a Scotchman naturalized in Germany, internationally known spy, murdered by the Nazis in March, 1933, probably because he knew too much of their activities; Captain Hermann Goering, now premier of Prussia, who covered Scandinavia and particularly Sweden, etc. These activities seem to have been directed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. He had his "paid agents" on the trail of the "contact men" who reaped the harvest and took the cash. It certainly sounds strange, but "selling Hitler" was absolutely on a par with selling insurance or real estate.

As for the individuals and groups

who responded to the appeal, we have compiled the following list from the other chapters of the book:

The Morgan bank, \$50,000 and \$35,000.

Another U. S. issuing house (via Ivar Kreuger) also contributed generously. An American national bank followed suit.

General Motors gave the largest individual contribution — \$200,000.

One famous American issuing house (not named) contributed \$50,000 in three instalments.

Then comes Henry Ford as Hitler's most important business contact in the United States. As a first contribution he gave a cheque for \$40,000. Further financial support from him appears to have been obtained through Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, employed in his establishment.

A German American New York brewer (and successful bootlegger) gave \$100,000.

Ivar Kreuger and his trust gave huge sums to the Nazis.

A big Swedish company closely connected with Krupp's contributed generously "on the advice of Krupp."

Armament firms generally have contributed very largely to the movement. Unbelievable though it sounds, even French money has found its way into Nazi pockets through the armament firms. The directors of the famous Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia, which is controlled by the French company Schneider-Creuzot, supported Hitler's electoral campaign.

In France itself, nearly two and a half million francs were collected for the Nazi cause by Prince S. Ysenburg.

The Nazi storm troops were provided with arms by a warehouse belonging to the Berlin-Karlshof Industrial Works, controlled by Herr von Goutard, an outspoken Nazi and one of the most powerful men in the German pre-war armament industry.

Great Britain is listed in the book as one of the most productive fields for the Hitlerites' money-collecting activities. The main contributor appears to have been Sir Henri Deterding, the untiring advocate and organizer of foreign action against Soviet Russia. The Nazi emissary Alfred Rosenberg persuaded him that the Nazis would help him to important concessions in Ukraine. This was to be done in the following manner: Deterding was to finance the society of so-called Ukrainian Patriots formed by the Ukrainians from the Soviet yoke. Unrest would be fostered in Ukraine and an attempt would be made, with the help of Germany, to wrest it from the Soviet Union and give it to Poland. In return Poland would give back the Corridor to Germany. Thus everybody would be satisfied.

Meanwhile funds also came from Poland through the Polish Skoda works, controlled by Schneider-Creuzot, and from Italy, although no details are available regarding the latter's contribution. But Goering and Balbo have been busy friends for the last ten years, which may give some clue to the contribution mystery.

The above are only a few of the facts (if they are facts) set forth in Hitler as Frankenstein. The book is full of such statements.

Of very special interest to our readers is the chapter entitled "Teutonic philosophy which deals with the economic wisdom of the Hitlerites." The economic platform is best defined in the party program, edited by Gottfried Bergring in 1932. He divides capital into two kinds: grasping and creating capital. The grasping capital is that invested in such enterprises as Krupp's, Thyssen, the chemical trust, Ford, etc. In short the people who have supported Hitler's campaign financially. The grasping capital instead is in the hands of banks; that is, in the Nazi meaning, of Jews and non-Aryans.

The conclusion from these remarks is that by allowing and encouraging Hitler to attack the banks and to make that attack an onslaught against Jews and non-Aryans, the international bankers operating in Germany (many of whom are Jews) have been able to maintain their credit monopoly behind the terrific smoke screen of the Nazi anti-Jew round-up. The book mentions, for example, that on January 16, 1933, Hitler was summoned by his financial backers to Duesseeldorf to attend a conference presided over by Von Papen and held at the offices of the Jewish banking firm of R. Levy & Co., and that at the conference he was told that "the bankers expected some action of him." The result was that Hitler was "put over" on the "old" meaning Hindenburg, in return for Hitler's promise that he would give the most important positions in his cabinet to men considered "safe" by the capitalists.

A few months later Hitler had successfully double-crossed the "safe men" of the other political groupings and was sweeping all before him. It remains to be seen whether he is not himself one of these "safe" men of the international banking combine.

**READ THIS FIRST:**  
Seeking the heart of Stuart Logan, the "catch" of the social season at Tropic Beach, Lizzetta Boyd, plain looking but possessed of a certain charm, boldly predicts to her four attractive friends that she can win Stuart's love within six months. Lizzetta makes rapid headway and the wealthy young Logan becomes much interested. When Pedro, an old Spaniard and confidante of Lizzetta is arrested for receiving stolen jewels, she enlists Stuart's aid in signing Pedro's bond. Then the old Spaniard mysteriously disappears. Lizzetta and Stuart both dodge a yacht cruise the younger set at the beach has arranged and plan to dine together.

(NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY)

**CHAPTER 14**

THERE were golden flocks of excited anticipation in her gray eyes when Lizzetta joined Stuart in the lobby, and her heart beat a rapid accompaniment to her quick steps as she took his arm and walked out to his waiting car.

He smiled his warm friendly smile which had become so important to her happiness, and she thought his manner was unusually solicitous of her. Or was it? Perhaps it was only the reaction of her imagination over this sudden happy change in the evening's events. She had previously contrasted her lonely evening at the hotel, with sharing Stuart on the yacht with a dozen others. And here she was, alone with him, and with no chance that their companionship would be disturbed by those who were now far out at sea!

When they were settled at a choice table such as alert dining room captains always hastened to produce for men like Stuart Logan, their eyes met in an intimate smile that betrayed to each other how alike were their thoughts.

"Should you rather be out at sea?" he asked.

"You know the answer to that," Lizzetta said quietly. "But—I thought you would be with the party."

The way his eyes caught and held hers, as if he had reached out to clasp her hand, was answer enough for her unspoken inquiry. But his lips said, low, "I'd much rather be here with you, if you don't mind."

If she did not mind! Her heart lifted and fluttered with giddy lightness. Her thoughts soared and exulted. What a victory for her in those quiet words! But, availing herself of the moment of triumph, she reached out for more—more. Each little taste of triumph only sharpened her hunger for more—the ultimate triumph of Stuart's declaration of love, at which she could state her desire for victory over her rivals, and at the same time accept the love of this man, the man who had all her happiness in his hands.

"That's very sweet of you. But—weren't you invited to go with them?"

He nodded, and replied as he accepted a menu card from the waiter, "I was, but when I heard that you were not going, I didn't care to either."

Lizzetta could have sung for sheer joy. But she had to retain her composure, there in the public dining

**LOVE WAGER**  
by Edna Robb Webster

room of the club. She only could flash a grateful smile at Stuart across the table and pretend to be absorbed with the problem of what to order for dinner. But the printed words and figures danced a gleeful horripole over the card, and strangely enough, the dining room orchestra swung into the lilting refrain of victory. "You've Got Me in the Palm of Your Hand, and I Love It."

Lizzetta tried to visualize the consternation of the other girls when they discovered that Stuart had failed to accompany them. And, with a revenging satisfaction which was forgivable in such a circumstance, when a strategic plan to defeat her purpose had been turned to her advantage by the only person who could have made it so, Lizzetta hoped that they were having a perfectly wretched party on the yacht; while she dined with Stuart, alone, and without their usual insistent interference. And then, she reflected that she did not care what kind of a time they were having. All the pleasure in the world was having a perfectly wretched party on the yacht; while she dined with Stuart, alone, and without their usual insistent interference. And then, she reflected that she did not care what kind of a time they were having. All the pleasure in the world was having a perfectly wretched party on the yacht; while she dined with Stuart, alone, and without their usual insistent interference.

She meant it, too. But she also had noticed that Stuart was one of those men who was interested by agreement with his personal tastes and desires. Perhaps it was because his physical pleasures had so dominated his entire existence. If you shared his fondness for certain favorite foods, you shared his good judgment, also, and thereby won his approval.

Some men were like that. To oppose their decisions in matters of importance, might be to gain their admiration by commanding their interest; but to belittle their preferences for good food was to antagonize them. Lizzetta had noticed in the beginning that Stuart was one of those men, and she also knew that most girls thought it clever to disparage a man's culinary preferences. She had watched more than one girl's ridicule of her escort's relish for such food, and she had seen the interest by several parties.

Her own sister, Elinore, had one time irretrievably offended an Italian count in whom she was much interested, by treating his favorite ravioli as if it were so much peasant's porridge. Then and there, the gentleman had concluded that the lady who did not share his ravioli, should not share his title and his fortune. Which might appear on the surface to be of small consequence—this matter of a man's appetite—but the trifles of a man's characteristics are usually more important to him than great issues.

Such gratifying thoughts of her understanding of men rambled through Lizzetta's thoughts while Stuart turned to the waiter with magnanimous satisfaction and ordered, almost with an anticipatory

smacking of his lips. "Two rare steaks with plenty of mushrooms, stuffed tomatoes, French fried potatoes and cherry pie à la mode." What a man's dinner, to be sure! The waiter bowed himself away with the generous order and Stuart beamed upon Lizzetta his approval of her excellent judgment in leaving the dinner to him. "That order will give us extra time for dancing while we wait. Anything else would be ready for serving. Shall we dance?"

While they swayed together, conscious only of each other in the crowd on that shimmering, softly-lighted floor, her thoughts reverted to the girls on the yacht who probably were dancing now with Budge and Jim and the other fellows, and resenting that their best dancing partner had been kept ashore by the least attractive girl of them all. At least, that was what they thought of her among themselves.

But the very glance of Stuart's eyes caressed her when he looked at her, which was often and long, during that memorable evening. And when they had prolonged the dance with so many dances that Lizzetta had lost the count, they left the club and drove along the shore highway under a brilliant moon. While he drove smoothly and moderately, Stuart talked quietly in his deep-toned, expressive voice which vibrated richly in the soft, smoky air. Lizzetta listened attentively, made brief remarks. Their brevity, however, indicated no lack of interest, for he always was pleased and often surprised with her understanding.

When they returned to the hotel, the others had not come in, so Lizzetta saw none of the girls until the next day at lunch. It appeared that they had agreed upon what their attitude should be toward her, for they all declared that through some misunderstanding, and Stuart had missed the invitation to the party. Each of them had believed they were invited and let it go at that. They were no end sorry, and they two had missed a wonderful time, which was just too bad.

"Oh, we had a wonderful time, Lizzetta informed them, casually.

"But what in the world did you do?" Marion demanded.

"Oh, we just talked," mysteriously. She had said that to them before. Such vagueness was maddening to their curiosity. They saw the idea of a wonderful time was some novel excitement; and a dual conversation with exchange of opinions and ideas was the last possibility of pleasure, to their way of thinking.

Furthermore, it seemed that everything they did to divert Stuart's interest from her, was converted into a new triumph for Lizzetta. Yet they did not believe that he could be serious about her, even now. Perhaps he suspected the rivalry and was enjoying himself in his own egotistical manner. He would soon tire of the game, they believed, and turn to a more alluring possibility for romance. And the very next day, fate played into their hands; as if she had reached over, unseen, and switched the cards for their benefit in this game of love.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**Two Have Perfect Attendance at Town Hall School**

Town Hall, Stockton, Nov. 29—Friday, November 21, marks the end of the third month of school. Those still having perfect attendance are Len and Groholski and Gerlie Lattala. The following are on the honor roll for the second six weeks: Irene Stoltz, Bernice Garaski, Lorraine Groholski, Howard Wyland and Edmund Charneski.

Beginning with Monday the enrollment is two less since Lorraine and Marion Groholski have left the district. They will attend the Amherst Junction graded school during the winter months.

Lorraine Groholski, grade 4, is the first one to complete the required number of book reports.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kl and daughter visiting the former's daughter, Doreen, Doreen, Edna and Steve of Torun, spent Sunday afternoon at

the home of Anton Garaski. Other visitors at this time were Mrs. Anton Charneski and Edmund and Irene and Andrew Jelinski and son, Raymond, of Torun.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard and daughters, Lorraine and Mary Jane, spent Sunday afternoon visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wyland.

Ed Groholski moved last Saturday to a residence in Amherst Junction where he is engaged as a potato buyer. During the absence from his farm his property will be taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Groholski.

**Oakdale Briefs**

Oakdale, LaPorte, Nov. 29—Mr. and Mrs. John Jozeski and daughter, Irene, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan and daughter, Donna, spent the past week in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Zeno of Milwaukee are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Delos Taylor.

Several from this community enlisted at Stevens Point over the week-end for relief work.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Atkinson and son attended the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hetzel at their home Saturday evening.

Miss Marion Bannach was a pleasant caller at school Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Guyant were callers at the E. J. Atkinson home Wednesday evening.

Miss Evelyn Wilson of Amherst spent the week-end with Miss Josephine Swetalla at her home.

Miss Margaret Doyle attended the Teachers' group meeting held at Isherwood last Saturday forenoon.

Mrs. Daniel Dale and two daughters spent Saturday at the Harry Soper home.

Peter Doyle and son, Francis, called at the Delos Taylor home Sunday evening.

**BLAMES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK POLICIES FOR COLLAPSE**

Washington, Nov. 29—(UP)—Federal reserve bank policies during the Harding and Coolidge administrations were "very largely responsible" for the collapse of the American banking structure, Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National bank, told the senate stock market committee today.

"I think the manner in which the federal reserve system functioned from 1920 to 1930 was most unfortunate," Aldrich said in response to a question by Senator Couzens, Republican, Mich. "A money market was created which was very largely responsible for the difficulties of the banks."

Aldrich was reading a lengthy statement calling for a new deal in banking when Couzens interrupted him.

In his statement Aldrich complained sharply of the "unsound money market" prevailing during the boom and challenged anyone to show that the bankers themselves were responsible for it.

**STATE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS VOTES TO ADJOURN**

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 29—(UP)—The state legislature today abandoned hope of regulating liquor before the repeal of prohibition when it voted to adjourn until Thursday without passing any control bill.

The house will meet Monday for a perfunctory session but there is no hope that a control bill may be passed.

The senate is deadlocked over whether there should be state control of liquor traffic or whether counties and local governing bodies are to be given the regulator powers.

The vote to adjourn was taken over protest of Governor Henry Horner.

**THIRD ELECTRIC RATE REDUCTION ANNOUNCED**

Madison, Wis., Nov. 29—(UP)—The third electric rate reduction in a series which will total \$1,250,000 annually and affect virtually all consumers in Wisconsin was announced today by the state public service commission.

The new order providing reductions totaling \$1,250,000 for consumers served by the Wisconsin-Michigan Power company will be effective on January bills.

Of this total the Neenah-Appleton metropolitan district will receive commercial lighting rate reductions totaling \$3,500 annually. The order supplements a previous reduction for this area and reduces the fixed charge to 79 cents gross and 75 cents net, instead of the order for a charge of \$1.05 gross and \$1 net which was to have gone into effect soon.

**GOVERNOR URGES PUBLIC WORKS JOBS BE COMPLETED**

Madison, Wis., Nov. 29—(UP)—Benefits of the civil works program will be lost unless public works projects are ready for actual construction at the competition of the CWA program, Governor Albert G. Schmedeman warned today in a notice for all public bodies to submit their proposed projects not later than Jan. 1, 1934, so that they may be filed in Washington promptly.

**OLD HOME TOWN**

—By Stanley

THOSE TWO OLD COOTS ARE RIGHT ON THE JOB—THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS ONE CARRIES HIS "COLD" TABLETS IN A COAL SCUTTLE AND THE OTHER ONE CARRIES 'EM IN THAT LITTLE BLACK GRIP!

DOC, THE SMELL O' HEAT COMING FROM A DEPOT WAITING ROOM WILL ATTRACT MORE LOAFERS THAN A FREE LUNCH IN THIS TOWN!

DAD, IF YOU OVERHEAT 'EM OVER ENOUGH—ILL GET A WHACK AT 'EM SOONER OR LATER!

STANLEY

STATION AGENT DAD KEYES AND DOC PILLSBURY HAVE SETTLED DOWN TO THEIR WINTERS' WORK

© 1933 Lee W. Stanley Central Press 12-1-33

**READ FOUND GUILTY ON PETTY THEFT CHARGES**

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 29—(UP)—A possible maximum sentence of six months in jail faced Alfred C. Read, Jr., today after he had been convicted of charges he stole \$11 from Claire Windsor, his former sweetheart.

Read, in municipal court found him guilty of petty theft charges last night at the end of a fiery one-day court session during which the actress denounced him as "a liar and a cheap thief." The dapper young broker, acting as his own counsel, promptly applied for a new trial. A hearing on the motion was set for Dec. 7 and he was released under \$500 bond.

Read, whose affections were involved in a \$100,000 alienation of actions suit filed by his former wife, Marion, against Miss Windsor, found a hostile witness in the actress. She accused him of taking the money from a purse which she said she purposely left lying on a table to test his honesty. She referred to him as a "dangerous" man.

**SCOTT'S SCRAPBOOK** - - By R. J. Scott

AN ETHIOPIAN'S METHOD OF RELIEVING A HEADACHE IS TO DRAW BLOOD FROM THE SUFFERER'S SCALP

SIGN ON AN UNDERTAKER'S CAR - CLEVELAND, OHIO

PAPUAN HUSBANDS' CLUBHOUSE - IN SOME VILLAGES OF NEW GUINEA, THE MARRIED MEN LIVE APART FROM THEIR FAMILIES IN A GREAT DWELLING KNOWN AS A DUBU -

Copyright, 1933, by Central Press Association, Inc.